

The Miner.

T. J. Butler, Editor.

All accounts for advertising and subscription which became due on or before the first day of February, and all bills for legal advertisements which appeared in the Miner prior to that date are payable to John H. Marion. All accounts accruing since that date are payable to T. J. Butler, the present proprietor.

QUICKSILVER.

The attention of the MINER has recently been directed to the question of demand and supply of quicksilver on the Pacific Coast and elsewhere, and though our limits forbid the insertion of an exhaustive article on the subject, a few items condensed from the columns of our exchanges will serve to stimulate the hardy prospectors of Arizona to look for cinnabar as well as for gold and silver ores. In this section of country, say Yavapai and Mohave counties, there is every reason to believe that the very richest kind of cinnabar veins or deposits exist, and will be discovered. The reasons for this opinion are, that in the old mines which have been opened, which are found scattered all across the country from the Rio Grande to the great Colorado, many specimens of cinnabar have been found of astonishing richness; that in the paint bags found upon the persons of the devilish Apaches who have been killed by our pioneers, and by the military, many pieces of the peculiar soft cinnabar which can be rubbed into red paint have been found. There is no reason to suppose that the ore came from any point outside of this Territory, for the researches of the pioneers do not show that any traffic existed between the Apaches of Arizona and the Indian tribes outside of this Territory whereby cinnabar in such quantities could have been obtained.

The prospectors who by hundreds are today pecking away with pick and hammer on every indication of mineral that shows on the surface of the great mineral belt that extends across this Territory, should interest themselves in quicksilver, or cinnabar, because if veins, lodes, or deposits of that mineral can be found, they will pay to work. Twelve years ago the price of quicksilver in San Francisco was sixty-four cents per pound by the flask. So much beyond the supply has the consumption increased since the commencement of operations on the great Comstock, and other silver-bearing veins, in Nevada, Utah and California, that the price has been up to \$1.55 per pound and it is to-day in San Francisco worth \$1.43 coin.

These high prices have stimulated prospectors to look for the mineral outside of the deposits in Santa Clara county, and in several other counties in California veins of cinnabar rich enough to pay for working have been found, and although within four years the product has been nearly doubled, still the price has been continually increasing, and while the enormous production of silver and gold continues there is little prospect of any reduction.

The total bullion product of the Pacific States and Territories for the year 1874 which has been registered in the various express offices and mints, amounted to \$74,401,055, an increase over 1873 of \$2,141,000. The amount of quicksilver used in the amalgamation of seventy-four millions of dollars worth of gold and silver, extracted from the placer mines and mineral-bearing veins can hardly be estimated. It is certain that he who finds a mine of cinnabar rich enough to pay for working will have a good thing, and we confidently believe that such will be found in this neighborhood before long.

A correspondent of the Call gives a fearful account of the state of society in Acapulco. It seems that a priest told the ignorant and bigoted people that God was angry with them for allowing a Protestant church to be established there and it must be got rid of in order to appease the Divine wrath. Consequently forty Mexicans rushed into the Protestant church on Sunday during service and murdered twenty-one of the congregation, some of whom were foreign Catholics. It was their intention to kill all in the house but many escaped by the back door.

The American residents are calling for a U. S. war vessel to protect them.

The San Diego Union turns the tables on the Los Angeles Herald and flings back the epithet "uncertain" which the latter had applied to San Diego. This is what would be called "hoist with his own petard" and reminds one of the Arabic proverb, "Chickens always come home to roost."

Congress has appropriated \$20,000 for surveying public lands in Arizona, and \$20,000 for surveying the boundary between New Mexico and Arizona. So much of the latter as may be necessary is to be expended in building telegraphs from Fort Bayard to Camp Grant.

COL. G. R. MINER, an old and valued citizen of Dixon, Solano county, Cal., died at that place Feb. 18th. He was the father of Wm. Miner, formerly foreman in this office, who had started for California one day before the news reached here.

WATER IN THE SUTRO TUNNEL.—The Enterprise of February 19th has an account of a rush of water from the Suto tunnel caused by a blast. One hundred and twenty-five inches came pouring out, tearing up the car tracks, etc. At the end of two days it had reduced to 90 inches.

W. H. HARDY, of Hardyville, has returned to his home, having been absent all winter in New York.

A quartz-mill has also arrived at that place for Mineral Park. These items we get from Wm. Reid, Mohave driver.

BIGOTRY, POLITICAL AND RELIGIOUS.

The world, from the earliest time of which we have any record, has been cursed with bigotry, and in no worse shape has it ever manifested itself than in politics and religion.

Political bigots are those who from traditional teachings have become imbued with a spirit of unreasoning partisanship, or those who having become converts to a new political faith are fearful of not being received into full fellowship by their new party leaders; these generally leave the minority to join the majority for reasons of personal advancement. The political bigot rarely ever sees good in any party but his own and that he regards as infallible, not only collectively but individually, its members can do no wrong, and he is ready to champion any act or doctrine emanating from its councils.

The religious bigot is even more dangerous to society than the political bigot, he has all the incentives of partisanship that actuates the other, while to his view he is serving God in the only acceptable manner in which he can be worshipped; whoever opposes him belongs not only to another partisan sect, but is on the way to Hell, and the religious bigot conceives it to be his duty to restrain him, as well on account of his own salvation as of those whom he may influence to go with him. He is quite sure there is but one way to Heaven and that his is the only path leading in that direction, he has no toleration for the opinions of others, and if he accords them honesty in any case it is always at the expense of their intellect, for he esteems every man a fool that dares to think or act contrary to the teachings of his own particular church.

It is natural, and logically right, that the religious bigot should be in favor of a union of Church and State, and that his Church doctrine should prevail in the administration of ecclesiastical law, for who ever arrogates to himself and co-religionists a monopoly of truth to the exclusion of all others, should as a natural sequence insist upon applying its saving benefits to all mankind, for instance, if a particular Church be the only way, and there is none other, as some claim for themselves, then the doctrine "The end justifies the means" is right. All other considerations should give way before the important matter of preparing souls for eternity by the only way possible, even though compulsory measures have to be resorted to, and even though it cost the life of the body, which is but transitory and of small account compared with the soul which is to endure and live through the boundless ages of eternity. In other words, it is right to kill the body, which is only the thing of a moment, in order to prepare the immortal part for an endless existence. These are the teachings of partisan and religious bigotry which the founders of this Government well understood when they provided that there should be no established Church, and that each individual should be free to worship in his or her own way provided, in doing so, they did not interfere with the rights of others.

Of course the liberty here implied does not extend to the introduction of barbarous or immoral practices which would be an outrage on society. The first criterion of our existence as a nation has witnessed a faithful adherence to these wholesome precepts of our forefathers, and it is our duty to hand down to those who are to come after us the legacy they bequeathed, refined and improved in the crucible of experience. Shall we be doing our duty to the memories of the old patriots or to those to whom we are to be an example, if we fail to provide means liberally for, at least, a common school education to every child in the United States, and enact laws that will secure to them the benefits of such provision, to the end that coming generations shall be more enlightened than the past and the present, that ignorance, superstition and bigotry may be unknown in the future, and that worst enemy of free government, a union of Church and State, rendered impossible forever. The first duty of the people is to maintain free schools; the second, to see that they remain forever free from sectarian and political teachings, in a partisan sense, and the third, to enact laws requiring every body who has control of a child to see that it attends some school or is educated at home and bigotry will have a poor show in future.

We have advice from British Columbia, dated February 8th, stating that they are experiencing in that Colony the severest winter remembered by the oldest inhabitant. The Fraser river and the Victoria Arm are frozen over. The cold is so intense in Victoria, that with the largest fires they can barely keep life in them. Meat has to be chopped with an axe. Eggs kept in kitchens come out of the shell a solid lump of ice. At Cariboo the thermometer at that date was 56° below zero, mercury froze, and liquor solid ice in the bottles. The mails were carried over from 30 to 40 feet of snow. The air was so rarified with intense cold that for two days people could not breathe it, but had to shut themselves in the house.

"Old Hill" of the Avalanche, in enumerating the advantages of being tall, has overlooked one that might have been of service to him at the State Fair in Sacramento. If his breast pocket had been up out of the way of pick-pockets he might have gone home with a hundred dollars, or such a matter, more money, besides two Winnemucca tickets and a beautiful red pocket-book, with his name printed on it.

Mrs. Avalanche, we hear, believes to this day that the three-card sharp got that money and that the old man threw the book away to disarm suspicion.

The reconstruction of the committees of the Senate by the Republican caucus makes West chairman of the committee on Railroads,—Wright, on Claims,—Boutwell, on Civil Service, and Hamlin, on Post-Office, Wendam, on Public Lands,—Allison, on Indian Affairs,—Hitchcock, on Territories, and Conklin on Commerce.

WHAT IT TAKES TO HOLD A MINE.

OFFICIAL CONSTRUCTION OF THE LAW OF 1874:

DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR,
GENERAL LAND OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, December 2, 1874.

Sir:—In reply to your letter of the 1st inst., I have to state that the fifth section of the Mining Act of May 10, 1872, provides that no less than \$100 worth of labor shall be performed or improvements made each year on each mining claim located subsequent to May 10, 1872, and "on each claim located prior to the passage of the Act, \$10 worth of labor shall be performed or improvements made each year for each 100 feet in length along the vein until a patent shall have been issued therefor."

and upon a failure to comply with these conditions the claim or mine upon which such failure occurred shall be open to relocation, in the same manner as if no location of the same had ever been made." By Act of March 1, 1873, the time for the first annual expenditure upon claims located prior to May 10, 1872, was extended to the 10th of June, 1873, and by the Act of June 6, 1874, again extended to the 1st of January, 1875. In my opinion a claim located prior to May 10, 1872, upon which the amount required by said Act has been expended in actual labor and improvements at any time since the 10th of May, 1873, providing the claimants thereof have in all respects complied with the local laws, is valid. But a claimant of a location must make the annual expenditure upon his claim which is required by said Act each and every year after the 1st of January, 1875, until the patent shall have been issued therefor to entitle him to the possession of said location. Claims located since the 10th of May, 1872, become liable to relocation in case the required amount of labor and improvements have not been expended thereon within the date of such location, and thereafter yearly.

Very respectfully, S. S. BURDETT,

Commissioner.

STRANGE IF TRUE.—The papers are publishing a singular story about the late F. C. Farrington, whose death we noticed some weeks ago.

According to this account he had another wife and two children in Maine, whom he was supporting, and that neither of the two wives knew anything of his having another. The story seems quite improbable, in as much as he occupied such a prominent position in the political and newspaper world, and yet it may be true.

In 1864 we were publishing the Boise News, in Idaho City, and received from Maine a request to publish a notice of enquiry with reference to "C. F. Farrington," if we remember the initials correctly, and the description suited Frank Farrington so well that instead of publishing it we mailed it to him at Virginia City, and afterwards meeting him there spoke about this notice. He said it was another person altogether, as he had no knowledge of the parties who signed it, and in fact was in constant correspondence with his friends in the East, all of whom knew where he was. It is to be hoped that time may show that there were two Frank Farringtons, for if the Frank we knew was as bad as this account makes him he was the worst dissimular we ever became acquainted with.

Mrs. GENERAL CROOK.—The Alta has the following pleasant gossip that will be enjoyed here, especially by the ladies, with whom Mrs. C. is a great favorite:

A Washington correspondent tells a nice little story about Mrs. General Crook, who recently passed some weeks at the Capital. She is very desirous of having her husband transferred from Arizona, where the climate is telling upon his health, as she says. At a recent entertainment the President was promenading with Mrs. Crook, when she ventured upon a plea for her husband. The President answered her by saying that General Crook was too valuable where he was to be served to any other post, and added: "He serves his country so much better when his wife is with him that you will have to return." Mrs. Crook was a Miss Daly, of Winchester, Virginia, and was captured by her husband just after the celebrated battle in which he acted so conspicuous and brave a part. She is very handsome and sprightly, so she soon answered the President by telling him that her husband was a greater General than he or Sheridan; "for," said she, "it only took him two hours to reconstruct me, after ten years' trial, you and Sheridan have failed with the South." The President got even with her at their last meeting, when she asked: "Am I really to take that long journey through the Indian country to rejoin my husband?" "No," he said; "I am going to send General Crook to Alaska, and you can join him at San Francisco." Mrs. Crook has had nine happy years with her husband, and is as proud of his military record as if she had never needed reconstruction.

Jerry Culverhouse, one of the best little men in California, got shot in the face with a load of buckshot by a stage robber, because he would not stop the stage to let them rob it, last month, between Shasta and Reading. At last accounts there were fears that he would lose his right eye. The Stage Co., Wells, Fargo & Co., Sheriff and Governor, ought to offer a reward of \$10,000 each for the capture of the murderous scoundrel that did the shooting.

Why can't a robber exercise a little humanity in his profession, like other people, and not go to shooting as good a man as Jerry. He ought to be tried and hung. We were about to say hung without trial, but that is not the right way, try him first in all cases.

An audience sat patiently two hours in Los Angeles on Sunday night, February 28, and listened to a lecture on the subject of marriage and divorce.

The lecturer, it is said, proved that a man and woman once married are bound to live together until one or the other dies, no matter though they hate each other, try to poison each other, or if the stronger daily horsewhip the weaker, it is all the same, and there is no law human or Divine that has a right to separate them.

Patsey Marley, the stage robber, who got away with Patsey Foy once or twice, and afterwards got away from Andy Fife, Sheriff at Pioche, ran right into the arms of Natches, Piute Chief at Orona, Nevada, and that peaceable warrior got away with him and a reward for his capture.

REMOVAL OF THE VERDE INDIANS.

MR. EDITOR:—Your own personal views as expressed in the MINER of the 5th inst. relative to the removal of the Apaches from the Verde reservation to the San Carlos were well based and very satisfactory to this community, so far as heard from, but there is a feeling of joy unexpressed, and of peace and happiness that enters the souls of the old pioneers of Yavapai county like a river, in which tumultuous flood, you, a new comer, cannot be expected to paddle your canoe, and the writer wishes to look at the subject by the light of other days.

It is now nearly twelve years since a large number of the uneasy miners of Oregon and California came to Northern Arizona, attracted by the rich placer mines near La Paz, at Antelope Hill, on the Hassayampa, Lynx and Big-Bug creeks. The mines paid well, the treacherous Apaches pretended to be friendly, visited our camps and begged for provisions, old clothes, tobacco etc., etc; for a few months everything went on smoothly. Early in 1864 the red-skins turned themselves loose and, after making a general systematic raid on stock, gobbling up every thing they could lay their hands on, they made their true character manifest by killing three Americans and five Mexicans in one day, at Walnut Grove. From that day, March 1864, to this, there has been no cessation of warfare except that enforced during the past two years by Gen. Crook. Hundreds of men "skedaddled" after the Apaches commenced killing and scalping, but other hundreds remained because they were fascinated by the surface indications of mineral wealth visible throughout the land. Those of us who are left, as we travel up and down, to and fro on the foot-paths and highways of the country, daily pass the graves of the others who have gone to the other world before us, their light put out by the hand of the Apaches. Some were killed and left as they fell, some were mangled after death almost past recognition, others were captured and tortured to death or burned alive and only their bones and ashes were found by their friends, and mournfully consigned to the earth.

A direful revenge has been wrought upon the accursed Ishmaelites. For every victim slain by the Indians, a dozen of them have bit the dust at the crack of citizen rifles, and the military have finished the work by killing them in their dens by hundreds, until they sued for peace and got it by going upon reservations. Those who, during the long night of terror began to fear that day would never dawn, have been hopeful and jubilant for more than a year, and to-day feel that the promise that "those who endure unto the end shall be rewarded," is in their cases about to be fulfilled.

For more than ten years we have asserted to the world through the columns of the Arizona papers—the MINER, Citizen, and Sentinel—and in letters to our relatives and friends everywhere, that if the Apaches were out of the way we could demonstrate that the mineral wealth of Arizona is unsurpassable. Our words have been made good to some extent within the last year, since the Hualapais have been used up and thrown upon the sponge, first on the Beal Springs reservation and afterwards on the Colorado, and the Yavapais, Yuma Apaches, Tontos, and Apache Mohaves have been corralled upon the Verde. The bullion returns of the country show these facts. Mines which have been located ten years ago have recently been opened and brought into a paying condition, and other new ones have been discovered in this and Mohave counties, the fame of which quite eclipses that of the old ones which induced us to remain here all the bloody years of the past.

This month of March 1875 as compared with March 1864 is a month of glad fruition. The feeling of fear, terror and horror that then prevailed have given place to those of peace, security and certainty of success. There are those who have been engaged in merchandising, freighting and in other ways making money in a hundred methods, through furnishing supplies to the Indians on the Verde, who think and say that the recent removal of the Indians from the Verde reservation, only fifty miles from Prescott, to the San Carlos, two hundred miles away, is, and will be, damaging to the interests of Prescott and Yavapai county,—and to some extent this is undeniable. The care and business of supplying 1,500 gluttonous non-producers would give employment to many persons in any country, and particularly in this, where everything used or consumed by them was furnished by Uncle Sam, and had to be brought from 100 to 1,000 miles. The persons who have been engaged in that business won't mind the removal, for they can, and probably will, follow the Indian band to San Carlos, and continue their vocations, and to the extent of their trade and support and profitable presence, Prescott will be a loser, and for a little time we shall sensibly appreciate the fact.

Our compensation, however, is close at hand. There is not an old settler, pioneer or honest miner in Northern Arizona who will fail to notify the friends with whom he corresponds, that the hated Indians of Yavapai county have been removed beyond our limits, by the Special Indian Commissioner, Col. L. E. Dudley, and that now is the time to come to Arizona.

All of those who have had their hearts made sick by hopes deferred and left the Territory for other lands, but still subscribe for the MINER, unless they have formed entangling alliances, will pack up their duds and start for this section with a few friends who are not satisfied at home. The loudest miner on the Pacific slope, the expert who works for wages, the middle man who negotiates the purchase and bonding of mines, and the bloated bond-holders will alike bestir themselves and rejoice that at last the blight, the mildew, the curse, the d-d Apaches are removed from Northern Arizona, and that the field for honest remunera-

tion labor is open to each and all of them, but no language can express the feelings of the writer or of dozens of his old associates who have clasped his hand and only said, in discussing the incidents of the transfer of the last 1500 of our old foes, "I'm glad they're gone."

BORN.

To the wife of Julius Rodenberg, March 6th a son.

DIED.

At Headquarters Department Arizona, Prescott, March 6th, Thomas Larkin, son of Surgeon D. S. Magruder, U. S. A., aged 5 years six months.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

A SETTLER.—Citizens of Prescott, and all other citizens who may happen to come to Prescott, will find the undersigned at the County Treasurer's office, in the new county building, ready to take and receipt for all debts due for subscription, advertising, job printing, etc., which became due him as proprietor of the ARIZONA MINER previous to February 1, 1875. JOHN H. MARION, Prescott, Arizona, February 11, 1875. feb12

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

H. H. Carter, PROBATE JUDGE, JUSTICE OF THE PEACE, and Conveyancer. Office in new County Building.

E. H. McDaniel, ATTORNEY AT LAW.—Los Angeles, Cal., and Prescott, Arizona. mar12

Raffle at the Nifty, March 13, 1875, at 8 or 9 O'clock.

A RABBIT AVIS.—To raff, for the benefit of the Ladies Aid Society. Only ten cents a chance. Everybody buys 'em.

Passage at Reduced Rates, Yuma to San Francisco, Per C. S. N. Co's Steamers.

Calif. Steers. \$80 Co. Steers. 40" Accommodations First Class. \$30. I. POLHAMUS JR., General Superintendent.

PROPOSALS FOR FUEL, FORAGE & STRAW.

HEADQUARTERS DEPT OF ARIZONA, CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, PRESCOTT, A. T., March 12, 1875.

Sealed proposals in triplicate, with a copy of this advertisement attached to each, will be received at this office until noon, Monday, April 12, 1875, at which time and place they will be opened in presence of bidders, for supplying all or a reasonable portion of the Forage, Outfit, Hay, Straw, Wood, and Charcoal, which may be required during the fiscal year commencing July 1, 1875, at the following depots and posts in the Department of Arizona, viz:

Whipple Depot and Post. Camp La Paz, A. T. Yuma Depot, A. T. Camp Lowell, A. T. Camp McDowell, A. T. Camp Apache, A. T. Camp Moave, A. T. Camp Bowie, A. T. Camp Grant, A. T. Camp Verde, A. T.

Similar proposals will also be received until the hour and date above mentioned by the Quartermaster at each of the said depots and posts, for the Fuel, Forage, and Straw required there.

The right is reserved by the United States to purchase during the fiscal year such quantities of Forage and Fuel as may be desired by and accepted from the Indians at Camp Apache, Grant, La Paz, Moave, and Verde, and at the San Carlos and Colorado Indian reservations. Awards of contracts will be made for the remaining quantities required.

All supplies furnished must be of good merchantable quality, to be delivered at such times and in such quantities as may be designated by proper authority.

The right to reject any or all bids is reserved by the U. S. A. and no bidder shall be entitled to a refund of the amount of his bid, or to be deemed of advantage to the public interest, or to receive the whole or any part of the supplies that may be contracted for.

I sometimes as to kind, quantities, and quality, of supplies required at the respective depots and posts, and as to conditions to be imposed on bidders and to be observed by them, as also blank proposals, etc., and any further information needed may be had upon application to the Quartermaster at San Francisco, the Chief Quartermaster at Santa Fe, N. M., and at P. R. R. terminals at any of the depots and posts before named.

Proposals submitted to this office to be endorsed: "Proposals for Forage and Fuel, for or for other of them, addressed to the undersigned."

Local proposals to be addressed to the Quartermaster of the depot or post for which the bid is intended, and endorsed as above.

By order of the Department Commander, J. Q. CHANDLER, Major and Chief of M. Dept of Ariz. mar12

Newark Land Company, San Francisco Bay, Alameda Co., California. Title Perfect Incorporated.

The NEWARK LAND COMPANY is now assuming shape; the Guarantee Fund paid in. The company will be prepared in March to take 3,000 people by steamboat and railroad to their town and lands in one excursion, which will be advertised and held at the City and County Survey Office. It will be seen that at Putera Point, in front of Newark, the deep water comes all the way through the channel from the Pacific, and is a fine harbor, and a direct line through Livermore Pass making the route a direct line between all parts of the United States and manufacturing point on the Bay of San Francisco—privilege of water, good climate, excellent soil and easy communication. This land will be sold at auction in April in areas and lots. This company will also mine the iron, copper, and other minerals, and will also operate in building, etc., soon. For all information, circulars, maps and subscription, apply at the office of the Company, 405 California Street, basement, opposite the Bank of California, San Francisco.

CHAS. R. PETERS, Manager. mar12

PROBATE NOTICE.

In the Probate Court in and for the County of Yavapai, Territory of Arizona.

In the Matter of the Estate of William Youngbluth, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition of A. H. Peoples, praying for admission to Probate of a document filed in the Probate Court in and for Yavapai County, Arizona, Territory, purporting to be the last will and testament of William Youngbluth, deceased, and for the issuance of letters to the petitioner; It is ordered, that Monday, the 30th day of April, 1875, at 10 o'clock A. M. of that day be set apart for the hearing of said application; and that the Clerk give due notice thereof by posting notices according to law.

HARLEY H. CARLTER, Probate Judge and Ex-officio Clerk of Probate Court, Prescott, A. T., March 6, 1875.

SUMMONS.

TERRITORY OF ARIZONA, J. SS. County of Mohave.

In the Justice's Court in and for Mineral Park in the County of Mohave, the Territory of Arizona, to THOMAS MELVILLE.

You are hereby summoned to appear before me at my office in the said County of Mohave

Thursday the 13th day of May, A. D. 1875, at 10 o'clock a. m.

to answer to the complaint of Alder Randall, administrator for the Estate of SAMUEL TOWSE, deceased, in the sum of Forty and sixty hundred dollars, in gold, coin, for merchandise sold to you by Samuel Towse, deceased, in Mineral Park, Arizona Territory, when judgment will be given against you for the said amount, together with costs and damages, if you fail to appear and answer. Given under my hand the 2nd day of March, A. D. 1875.

Justice of the Peace for said County. JAMES P. BULL, mar12 3m

NOTICE.

To Thomas Wallace, Wm. L. Smith, William Holden, J. F. Nesmith, Sam'l Lubek, T. A. Talbot, or any other person deriving their title by deed from the original location in the Overland lodge, lode or vein, situated in Walapai Mining District, Mohave county, A. T., who are hereby notified that if you do not within sixty days from the service of this notice, pay to the undersigned, at Mineral Park, Mohave county, A. T., your proportional part of the expenses incurred by the undersigned, as required by the Congressional law, approved May 10, 1872, the undersigned will claim a forfeiture of your interest in said mine.

JAMES P. BULL, mar12 3m

PRESCOTT.

CALIFORNIA AND ARIZONA Stage Company.

SEMI-WEEKLY FROM Prescott, Florence and Wickburg THROUGH TO San Bernardino and Los Angeles IN SIX DAYS.

Carrying the United States Mails, and the California Arizona Express Co's Packages and Express. Connecting with Wells, Fargo & Co's Express at San Bernardino, Cal.

OUR EXCURSION COACHES Leave San Bernardino daily with Passengers, U. S. Mails and Wells, Fargo & Co's Express, connecting with Railroad at Los Angeles, passing over these routes cross the Gila and San Bernardino Mountains.

Phoenix, Colorado River Indian Reservation, Phoenix, Dos Palms, Agua Caliente and Great Hot Springs, Celebrated San Geronimo Pass, and Many Places of Interest along the Route worthy of notice.

For all particulars apply at our office, represented by J. W. EVANS, Agent, Prescott. DR. J. H. PIERSON, Secretary, Wickburg. MR. HOWE, Agent, Phoenix. J. COLLINGWOOD, Agent, Florence. J. F. STARKER, Agent, San Bernardino. MR. NICHOLS, Agent, Santa Ana. GEO. FRIDHAM, Agent, Los Angeles feb12

LUMBER, LUMBER.

ALL KINDS OF BUILDING LUMBER KEPT CONSTANTLY ON HAND AT THE

Quartz Mountain Saw-Mill, (Five Miles South of Prescott.)

All orders sent through the Postoffice will be promptly attended to. Terms, cash on delivery at the mill. GEO. W. CURTIS, Prescott, Arizona, September 19, 1874.

M. V. Davis, Sidney Mee, Jr., Geo. W. Davis, DAVIS, MEE & SIMES, CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS

Notify the citizens of Prescott and vicinity that all for work in their line of business, left at their shop in business street, north of Postoffice, will be promptly attended to.

THEO. OTTO'S BATH HOUSE AND BARBER SHOP

One door north of Head's store, Montezuma St.

Having fitted up a house in superior style, I am now prepared to accommodate my patrons with my usual skill and attention. Baths at a moment's notice. Tonsorial operations lower rates than elsewhere. Give me a call. feb12

L. B. JEWELL, WATCHMAKER, JEWELER AND ASSAYER

South Side of the Plaza, Prescott.

Dealer in Clocks, Watches and Jewelry. Jewelry all kinds made to order. Repairing done carefully and promptly. Gold and Silver Bullion refined, bought and sold. All kinds of ore promptly and properly assayed.

BENJ. H. WEAVER, Montezuma St., Opposite Dan Hat's Mill Building.

Is prepared to furnish Miners, Farmers and everybody else with

MINING IMPLEMENTS

FLOUR, BACON, Sugar, Tea, and Coffee

SOAP, CANDLES, SPICES, CANNED GOODS

Of all kinds, and a general assortment of CHOICE FAMILY GROCERIES.

Country Produce bought at living rates.

WM. N. KELLY, V. A. STEPHENS, KELLY & STEPHENS, NEWS AGENTS

And Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Tobacco, Cigars, Confectionery, STATIONERY,

Fancy Goods, Yankee Notions, Fixed Ammunition,

Guns, Pistols, Cutlery, Hosiery, Buck Gloves, Figs, Dates and Nuts, Gents' Furnishing Goods

Just received, an assortment of FRESH GARDEN SEEDS, superior to any ever before offered in this city. North side of Plaza, Prescott, Arizona. feb12

LARGE, NEW, COMPLETE WAGON AND BLACKSMITH SHOPS

Garley Street, Fronting on Granite, Prescott, Arizona.